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Legislation of state information policy the formation of bases and development

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ABSTRACT

Over the past 25 years, Azerbaijan has taken comprehensive measures to ensure the media, freedom of speech, information, freedom of speech and the individual as a country that has chosen the path of democratic, legal, secular state-building. These events continue in our days, and international information experience has been deeply studied to form an open society, and national legislation has been adequately updated to meet the requirements of the new era. The state, as the main provider of freedom of information, determines the legal regime of information, the rules for access to information, the rules for access to information, and the rules for freedom of information in general through legal regulation. At the same time, it imposes legal remedies to prevent the exercise of this freedom.

Keywords: information policy, information law, freedom of thought, words and press, information space, information security, information society.

After the restoration of state independence of Azerbaijan, civil society and the rule of law were created, which became the most important attribute of the new stage in the development of the media. The fact that our country occupies one of the leading places in the CIS in the dynamics of freedom of speech and press over the past 25 years is due to these realities.

The history of the development of the Azerbaijani press has come a long and difficult path. In general, although the history of the press as its public institution is not as old as history, it is encouraging that the history of the Azerbaijani press is among the first in Central Asia and Eastern Europe.

On July 22, 1875, under the auspices of Hasan bey Zardabi, the first print organ began to function - the Ekinchi newspaper. Speaking about the role played by the Akindzhi newspaper in shaping the information policy of Azerbaijan, the national leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev, said: the identity of human values with national traditions, the convergence of literary language with the spoken language, objective coverage of events has become the cornerstone of the future the development of the Azerbaijani national-democratic press "[1].

The founder of the history of the press, the newspaper "Farmer", uncle in 1877, after the newspaper was released, in issue 56 "Stop activity on property".

The end of the XIX century. The beginning of the twentieth century can be described as a period of pressure in the history of Azerbaijan. During the period under review, Ziya (1879), Kashkul (1880), Kaspi (1880-90), East (1903), Life (1905), "(1915), Azerbaijan (1918) and Molla Nasreddin, 1906 journal of the year.

The national-democratic press of 1918-1920 played an important role in the victory of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and its propaganda. The overwhelming majority of those who achieved the foundations of the first democratic state in the East and in the Turkish world were outstanding, talented journalists, journalists and politicians.

The periodical AXC is the result of a higher development in the history of Azerbaijani national journalism compared with previous and previous periods, which could take the stage. In 1918-1920, the government of the Democratic Republic, which was one of the most honorable stages in our history of national liberation, did a great job in creating a legal basis for the development of our national journalism. For the first time during this period, a national information policy of a national democratic nature was implemented.

In May 1918, creating a democratic republic of Azerbaijan, soon, on October 30, 1919, the "Press Charter receives a URL". In adopting a "Charter of the Press", reflecting freedom of thought, freedom of the press and other rights

and freedoms in this area, he relied on the democratic principles of media freedom in the progressive global normative acts of the time.

On October 30, 1919, the Charter of the Press, adopted by the Parliament of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, gave a serious impetus to development. The charter provides for the abolition of senzuran, the media have shown that the establishment of legal ways. "Press Charter" in accordance with the first paragraph, with the publication of the works of the government printing house, allowed to sell the business, and no one got the right to it, and the government announced *istənilməyəcəyi* [2].

"Charter of the press" in accordance with the relevant rules, the profile of Proph-et for the first time in the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan signed the order of November 9, 1918, the national government censorship of the press was available. D Abolishing censorship in the country will open the way to a press release. For many years, the "press about the charter" under the yoke of the tsarist empire has put pressure on people so that they can freely express their opinions. The adopted charter was the first legislative act regulating the activities of the media in the country. Thus, the development of free and professional journalism in Azerbaijan has led to this.

An analysis of the "Charter of the Press" by A. Valiev shows that the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic has taken serious steps to create a legal framework for the development of the press and journalism. Parliament October 30, 1919 "Press on the Statute" was adopted on a legal basis from the established media. This is the first legislative act regulating the activities of various printing and printing enterprises in the country. The charter consists of two parts. In the first part 20 points, and in the second three. The first paragraph of the Charter proclaims freedom of the press, saying that "the government will not demand the government." In the second paragraph, "not responsible for the proceedings" was brought to the attention. In the third paragraph, the Chief Press Officer of the Office of the Main Government was entrusted with administrative and general supervision. This legislation, which considers the freedom of speech and the press in Azerbaijan to be the main priority of the state and legally substantiates pluralism, identified "differences between the free press and the anarchist press".

At a meeting of the parliament on October 23, 1919, the bill was introduced for discussion by the editor of "Azerbaijan" Shafi Bey Rustambeyli. Deputies of the "Socialist Party" and "Hummat", who opposed the authorities around the project, spoke. Shafi Bey Rustambeyli, Samad Agamalioglu, Ibrahim Abilov, Nasib Bey Yusifbeyli, Aliheydar Garayev, Ahmed Pepinov, MA Sazulzade and others expressed their opinions and proposals on the project at a meeting chaired by Hasan bey Agayev. In an intense discussion, the socialists left the room with a serious objection to the third paragraph of the bill. One of the most prominent moments in the discussions is that Mr. Roustambeili speaks about the European experience of press regulation of the press. Roustambeyli said that, according to the history of the socio-political movement in Europe, freedom cannot be at an unlimited level. If the press and freedom of speech are

accepted without restriction, people will use it at their discretion. This can worsen the political situation in the country, increase external threats, increase ideological pressure and ultimately damage the new state. He showed that, as in all areas, the press must obey the law. After intensive discussions, the law was passed. For the first time, the law "Government of the Azerbaijan Republic Akhbaris" was published in December 1919 on November 27 and 27 [3, 131-132].

The recently adopted charter helped protect the country's information space from alien influence and the formation of a normal media system. The Charter, which meets the legal requirements of leading European countries, also paved the way for progressive journalistic traditions in Azerbaijan and deprived it of confidentiality, instability and lack of professionalism.

As you see, the government of Azerbaijan and the parliament comply with the requirements of the press and the publication of the period when a number of decisions were made. For example, in a parliamentary decree of October 30, 1919, it was reported that the production, printing, and sale of press, lithography, and similar enterprises were free. It is not by chance that freedom of speech, press and conscience reached a high level in Azerbaijan at that time. First, the republic, the ambassador of Ukraine in Turkey, and then Joseph Chamanzaminli "A writer must do?" The question that answers the modern period "the language of freedom, freedom of the pen" was answered [4].

If during the period from the creation of the Ekinchi newspaper until May 1918 there were only 40 newspapers, the number of newspapers during the 23-month rule of the Popular Front was about 200. The reasons for this extraordinary growth are statistikasındaki periodicals, primarily the existing democratic system of control. tolerant approach to opposition ideas, discussions, etc. disiyalara kus was associated with the problem. One of the main facts here is that most of the leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Azerbaijan are journalists. Democratic-oriented media are sensitive to problems that concern people, affect problems that are waiting to be solved, promote ideas of freedom, independence, Turkism, and conduct some kind of political education [3, 117].

The activities of the Charter of the press, which is distinguished by its democratic content, was short and short, because after its entry into the Soviet empire, this important document also lost its legal force.

Although the Soviet era had an ideological press for the press, it played an important milestone in the development of the establishment and legal framework of this important institution of the political system.

The legal and political reform in 1978 led to a qualitatively new stage in the development of the national press. The Constitution of the Azerbaijan SSR adopted that year was approved by Heydar Aliyev as the state language of the Azerbaijani language. Just as the Azerbaijani language as the state language has become a major event in the history of the Azerbaijani press and in gen-

eral in the development of the Azerbaijani language. Therefore, the creation of such a legal, political, constitutional basis for the development of the language has opened new horizons for the development of the Azerbaijani press [5].

After the restoration of independence at the end of the 20th century, Azerbaijan restored the processes that remained intact in the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, as well as in many spheres of public life, carried out comprehensive reforms in the field of information, ensuring freedom of thought, speech, press and media. important work.

The adoption of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Mass Media" in 1992 created the conditions for the creation of new media. In 1990, the publications were joined by the newspapers SES, Justice, Clarity, Zerkalo, Iki Sahil - the newspapers 525, 7 days, Yeni Azerbaijan.

1992 From March 15, on television and on April 2, 1993, censorship was imposed on the press.

Today, the existence of an independent Azerbaijani state, its democratic traditions and institutions, as well as the successful continuation of these traditions are directly connected with the name of Heydar Aliyev, who created their solid foundation. The existence of human rights, political pluralism and civil society in Azerbaijan is confirmed both in the independent activities of the media, which is emerging as a democratic institution, and in the legal framework and guarantees for their development. These decrees and decrees played a crucial role in the formation and development of independent media in Azerbaijan.

In June 1993, after Azerbaijan, a completely new stage in the development of the media began. That's all. Free activity of press services in the republic and the period of elimination of artificial obstacles for development, legislation to improve the fundamentals, material and technical provision of newspapers. The implementation of successive improvement measures has begun. In the society of Azerbaijan, as the model of its own development, 1 993, since the human rights of speech and the press adopted a number of international conventions on freedom of expression, joined the treaties [6, 125].

The first Constitution of the independent Azerbaijan Republic, adopted on November 12, 1995, provides for freedom of speech, opinion and information, the right of everyone to receive and disseminate information and the inadmissibility of censorship in the media.

Nowadays, an important milestone in the development of a free press and independent media in Azerbaijan begins with the abolition of censorship of the media in 1998. This year, the work is carried out in accordance with the Decree "On Additional Measures to Ensure Freedom of Expression, Opinion and Information in the Republic of Azerbaijan", signed by the Head of the State, created fundamental conditions for increasing the effectiveness of the mechanism of the activities of the mass media. the press and other mass media under the Cabinet of Ministers was repealed, the decree of 16 April 1992 on the

introduction of military censorship and the decree of 15 April 1993 on the use of Control over the dissemination of all information was considered lost.

The abolition of censorship in a democratic society for the future passes through a pluralistic information policy and is accelerated by the condition *Iməsini*. Other measures stipulated by the decree provide for the development of independent media, freedom of speech, information and opinions provided for by international law and the Constitution of Azerbaijan, and enrich the country's information policy [7].

In 1998, Azerbaijan was the first republic in the CIS to gain state control over the media. A year later, in 1999, the Mass Media Act was passed. The adoption of this law was one of the important steps in the qualitative enrichment and improvement of the regulatory framework governing relations in this area. It was a progressive law that regulates the development of the media, regulates the relations of the state, society and the media and enriches the corresponding legal framework. This document also contributed to the elimination of bureaucratic obstacles to the development of the media. State registration was canceled, and the procedure for issuing press releases was somewhat simplified. To do this, it was enough to file a petition to the Ministry of Justice.

2000 March month By the order of Heydar Aliyev "Massive material and technical conditions improved in the years 2000-2001 - everything for" the approved Program of measures was implemented.

Currently, modernization processes in all areas have accelerated. At present, the state and society of Azerbaijan live at a qualitatively new stage of development, modernize all spheres of public life, use information and communication technologies that meet world standards, increase people's well-being [8]. As a result of modernization, there is a transformation and renewal of all the institutions of society, including the mass media. At the same time, modernized media also influence the state modernization policy. Mass media tend to form liberal democratic values, openness, freedom of thought and expression, political, ideological, cultural pluralism, tolerance, dialogue, compromise, culture of consensus, public opinion, critical attitude towards reality, political culture, national idea and ideology, as well as the influence on the formation of traditions, the defense of national state interests becomes one of the main factors in the social and political policy of the state *darstva*, modernized society. [9]

As is known, in 2001, when the Republic of Azerbaijan joined the Council of Europe, it assumed several obligations. One of them is related to media reform. These reforms mainly reflect improvements in media legislation in line with existing democratic standards in this area. The content of legal acts adopted in 2001 in the field of freedom of the press and information, reflecting the key aspects and aspect of the state information policy, confirms the successful implementation of these reforms (in fact, the initial embodiments of these reforms were included in the Constitution of 1995 and 1998 and subse-

quently contained in acts of information legislation (for example, prohibition of censorship, etc.).

On December 27, 2001, the head of state signed an Order On Additional Measures to Raise Public Awareness about the Mass Media. The decree stated that freedom of speech and the press in Azerbaijan, the development of freedom of thought and political pluralism and unhindered interference in all spheres of public life created certain specific problems among government officials and civil servants. in the country through the media. On the one hand, freedom of the information society and media rights, personal rights and freedoms *gozlənilməməsində* balance speaks for itself. On the other hand, the principles of freedom of information and tolerance are not used properly due to the low level of professionalism and professionalism of some journalists.

Moreover, the difference between the abundance of the press and the real needs of society and the competition created in the conditions of market relations also created financial problems for many media. An order to overcome these problems, as well as the material and financial base of the media and the strengthening of the House of Speech, freedom of information and understanding, in order to create more opportunities for several events, including a license for private television and radio stations and radio bands with legislation to improve provision of independent television and radio broadcasting companies in expanding and improving the technical condition of broadcasting activities, the distribution of foreign channels in Azerbaijan in *tvəstvi* with legislation and regulation was intended.

On March 15, 2003, at the I Congress of Azerbaijani journalists, the Press Council of Azerbaijan was established to regulate the relations existing between the media, the public and the government. The creation of the Press Council had a positive effect on the eradication of poverty in this area. The creation of a professional code of journalists played an important role in solving the problems of media organizations.

On June 20, 2005, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan signed an order to hold the 130th anniversary of the National Press of Azerbaijan. The decree says: "Today, continuing the policy and traditions of Heydar Aliyev in relations with the state and the press, the Azerbaijani government has taken steps to create normal conditions for the media, to ensure their influence on society's life, to play a role in democratization processes and to fully implement the rights of citizens and journalists to receive information. Sees it. In an era of globalization and information, it is necessary to ensure that all government bodies function in the same way as professionalism, and that effective transparency is also in place in order to activate their public relations.

In the present conditions, the state is faced with the task of establishing normal business relations with the media, respecting the journalists' right to information and cooperating with the media. In addition, it is stated that the state is interested in strengthening the independence of the press, its financial base, financial support, professionalism of journalists and journalistic influence, and concrete measures are being taken for this. The role of the Press Council as a

public body of self-regulation should be enhanced in the absence of a state body regulating relations in the field of press and information. The press council should play an increasingly active role in civil regulation of the state press, relations with civilian media, journalistic ethics, protecting the rights of journalists and expanding access to information. More vital and all media are more focused on objectivity, professionalism, impartiality, high national consciousness and patriotism [1, 0].

On July 21, 2005, President Ilham Aliyev signed decrees on awarding employees of the press service of Azerbaijan, awarding honorary titles to employees of the press service of Azerbaijan, and also on financial assistance to the media. In 2005, the Illinois press, to establish the 130th anniversary of Heydar Aliyev's President's policy, successfully continues the Honored Journalist, the name of the restoration of the country's leading media representatives, top awards, and the Progress Editorial Medal once and for all help.

The concept of state support of the press. Signing between a public institution and the media. Cooperation in the development of high-performance, mass economic independence of the media, as well as in enhancing the professionalism of media representatives and their citizens in order to strengthen the role of society in construction has generated. The decree of President Ilham Aliyev on the establishment of the State Support Fund for the Development of the Media under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan of April 3, 2009 states that state support for the development of mass media in the country. This is of great importance for the practical implementation of the issues reflected in the Concept [6, 152].

In 2008, the adoption of the Concept of state support of mass media in power, the development of independent media, the strengthening of the national state as the necessary support to confirm the trend. This Concept reflects the main provisions and important principles that will ensure the development of the media, which will serve the interests of the Azerbaijani state and people. Currently, the budget allocated by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade is one of the main factors contributing to the reduction of negative trends in the media, along with improving the material security of the Azerbaijani press. Most of the terms and conditions contained in the concept of the relevant authorities inevitably lead to healthy, constructive, creative and responsible work, and that everyone, the state and society as a whole are desirable, worthy of attention [1 1].

Employees, housing conditions and their homes for the construction of the president, 2010 July 22 "Press workers to strengthen social protection measures" on the 2010 order "provide for the Azerbaijani Presidential Reserve Fund of Azerbaijan AZN 5 million. was allocated to the State Media Development Support Fund under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan; a separate building for 156 apartments was built for journalists.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 17, 2010 No. 89 "On the Rules for Registration of State Information Resources" ap-

proved the Regulations. In accordance with this law, a state register of information resources is created in the Republic of Azerbaijan for the following purposes: registering and monitoring state information resources, coordinating the design, creation and use of information systems with government sources of information, means to ensure and protect them; operational, accurate and modern information exchange mechanisms, including the creation of a national information space, including existing and newly created information sources; Support for organizing the registration and exchange of information between the registry and local registries of information resources; unification of classifications and software and hardware solutions in the field of information; ensuring transparency to prevent discrimination and repetition when creating information resources; evaluation of the effectiveness of the creation and use of state information resources; support for the implementation of government programs and projects of electronic services for the transition to the information society; Assistance to individuals and legal entities in the protection of intellectual property rights established by law; creation of conditions for the exchange of experience between the subjects creating and using information resources, stimulating the use of advanced technologies; provision of state bodies with information on information resources of legal entities and individuals in accordance with the legislation, the definition of statistical indicators and the organization of relevant reports; ensuring the rights of citizens to access information and protect personal data [1 2].

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 23, 2011 "On some measures in the field of electronic services provided by public authorities", state bodies organized electronic services in all areas in accordance with their activities. To ensure the organization of electronic services on the principle of "single window", a single portal of electronic government "www.e-gov.az" was created.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated September 26, 2012 "On measures to improve activities in the field of information security" is one of the most important legal acts regulating relations in the field of information security. In accordance with the Decree, the activities of state and non-state information infrastructure, their users are coordinated, cybersecurity risks are assessed and managed, national training and retraining programs are prepared and implemented to protect, stability and continuity of information processes. in the country, on the basis of the Department of Special Communications and Population Protection, a service was established to protect the information resources of state bodies, prevention, the State Agency for Special Communications and Information Security of the Special State Protection Service of the Azerbaijan Republic. Information security of the Special State Security Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan to ensure education [1 3].

The President of the country for the development of the space industry and information security will provide "signed by the Republic of Azerbaijan space industry and communications satellites into orbit" instructions, as well as the approval of "the space industry in Azerbaijan for the creation and development of

the state." The program "Azerbaijani global satellite transformation of a family member, as well as the creation and use of satellite technologies.

In accordance with the constitution, the related democratic provisions for further development were adopted, defining information, opinion and freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the legal basis of the law, due to the impossibility to say "About the Mass Media", "Broadcasting", "About Freedom of Information", " On information, protection of information and information ", " On electronic document and electronic signature ", " On telecommunications ", " On state secrets ", " On communications ", " On copyright and related rights "" On the procedure for handling un citizens ", etc.

Publications that have been registered at the Ministry of Press and Information for a long time were the only body. However, after the adoption of the Law on State Registration of Legal Entities on February 6, 1996, some changes occurred in this area. Thus, the Ministry of Justice registered the first edition, which was to be printed, and then agreed to act THOUSAND-AGAINST - the license was sold. "On Mass Media" the new law comes into force, after which a special license to work with the press is obtained, since the special rules of state registration adopted by the civilized world were undemocratic.

However, this Law was partially affected by the legal framework of electronic media, focusing mainly on the legal regulation of the activities of the media, and does not contain its essential features. Only on October 8, 2002, the basic principles of television and radio broadcasting, regulating the activities of electronic media, state regulation of television and radio broadcasting of the Republic of Azerbaijan, special regulation of broadcasting - licensing rules, organization of Ising broadcasting, as well as rights and obligations of the broadcaster and others. The Law "On Television and Radio Broadcasting" entered into force. This law, which forms the legal basis of electronic media, has achieved significant success in the rapid development of electronic journalism [14].

On June 25, 2002, after the adoption of the Law on Television and Radio Broadcasting, approving the Regulations on the National Broadcasting Council, the National Broadcasting Council was established as the regulatory body in this area. President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated October 5, 2002. The main objectives of the Council are to regulate the activities of television and radio broadcasting, protect their independence and public interest in broadcasting, as well as monitor compliance with legislation on television and radio broadcasting. In accordance with the charter of the organization, the Council prepares and implements a unified concept for the development of the broadcast-information space; defines technical and quality standards and norms of broadcasting; issues a special license for television and radio broadcasting and holds a competition for this; "Public television and radio broadcasting" is organized by the Respu blikasının organization groups in accordance with the Broadcasting Act, which promotes the work of the wheel. [15]

In 2004, Council of Europe experts drafted and adopted a new draft law "On Public Television and Radio Broadcasting".

On September 30, 2005, the Law on Access to Information was adopted. The adoption of this law was an important step forward in the country to provide more freedom of access to information for journalists and ordinary citizens.

The main purpose of the law was to express in Article 1 p. In accordance with the same article, the purpose of the law is to create conditions for the performance of public affairs, other public functions and comprehensive and comprehensive control over the society, individual citizens. In order to ensure that control is fully and fully implemented in accordance with the principles of a democratic, legal and open society, the law is designed to ensure that everyone has access to public information on an unimpeded and equal basis. Open society principles require that all societies and individuals be aware of what they do and how they affect their daily lives, so that people can influence work, plans, work processes and influence them when necessary. An open society can be only where there are high democratic values [16, 134].

"Access to information" - tasks for different media owners. For this purpose, the information owner must appoint an information officer or, if necessary, establish an information unit. The owner of knowledge is obliged to periodically train information workers and create conditions for them to fulfill their legal obligations.

Name the bathroom anunun One of the advantages is that the information can be disclosed. This is stated in Article 29 of the Law. One of the other advantages is the fact that the disclosure of information by the information holder is clearly defined in the law. The informant should disclose a number of information that was created or obtained as a result of performing public duties, in order to more simply and effectively ensure the interests of society, to reduce infrequently requested information requests. [1, 7, 74].

The information owner should disclose the following information in such a way as to make the interests of the public easier and more operational, in order to reduce the number of information requests or generated as a result of public duties: generalized statistical information, including summary statistics of crimes and administrative offenses; budget forecasts; regulations on structural divisions of state bodies; Guide to the activities of state bodies and municipalities; the staff list of state bodies and municipalities, the names, phone numbers, e-mail addresses of officials working in these departments, as well as information about their education and qualifications; reports on the activities of state bodies and municipalities, names and surnames of employees of governing bodies of legal entities performing public functions, e-mail addresses; conditions, results of state and municipal procurements, as well as information on the sale of state and municipal property, change of ownership rights to it; Information about loans, grants, conditions and use of information carriers as defined in Article 9.1 of the Law; when draft regulations are sent for approval or approval; from the day the regulatory legal acts come into force; information on the activities of legal entities performing public functions, information on

their income and expenses; reports on the execution of the state budget and the consolidated budget; environment, environmental damage and dangerous environmental impacts, and so on.

The information owner and affiliates should not be held responsible for obtaining information and are responsible for unlawfully refusing to provide information. The rules related to the criminal law protection of communications in the field of computer information are defined in Chapter 30 "Cybercrime". These norms criminalize the following actions, publicly declaring a dangerous act, and establish criminal liability for their perpetration.

The Law on State Secrets regulates relations arising from the secrecy, protection and use of information, confidentiality or disclosure of confidentiality in order to ensure the security of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The law of state bodies and officials in the field of state secrets and protection of state secrets, a list of information, principles of conduct and confidentiality of state secrets, g, State secrets are not confidential data, data meter in terms of secrecy and data media information about ghosts, m data in secret, the rule of confidentiality of their carriers, m the information provided in connection with the confidentiality of citizens, enterprises, institutions and organizations of the same information, is limited disclosure of possession, d, data carrier information on state secrets, m data in declassification procedures, d, state declassification of information security rules, as well as disposal of secret information, d, protection of state secrets, d, ensuring security of state secrets, liability for violation legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan on state secrets, control over the provision of state secrets, and other provisions of this Convention.

Crime - The Criminal Procedure Code defines the rules for the protection of information collected during an investigation and investigation.

The secret of the lawyer, the secret of the notary, the secret of the doctor, bank secrecy, bank secrecy, the secrecy of the journalist's information resources are regulated by the relevant legislative acts.

"Information, informatization and protection of information about the" Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan of April 3, 1998 "The scope of the law", in article 1 of which it is stated that "... it is the law, the collection, processing, storage of information" search, dissemination of information based on the formation of resources, information systems, technologies, their creation and use, regulates the relations arising in connection with the protection of information, and determines the rights of entities involved in information processes. "

As you can see, the law largely regulates informational relations. Unfortunately, Article 2 of the same law, entitled "Basic Concepts," does not provide a legal definition of informational relations.

The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Freedom of Information of June 19, 1998 regulates the relations arising in connection with the exercise of freedom of information. The law provides for freedom of information, freedom of information and its exchange, the purpose, completeness and accuracy of infor-

mation, the legitimacy of searching, collecting, using, distributing and protecting information, keeping personal and family life of everyone, and security based on progressive principles.

The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Combating Terrorism" also regulates issues related to the provision of necessary information to the public in relation to terrorist acts. Thus, in accordance with Article 11 of the Law, information on terrorist acts in the course of anti-terrorist operations is provided to the public in the form and extent determined by the head of the operational headquarters or the public relations officer of the operational headquarters. The following information is not allowed:

- 1) On tactics and techniques of conducting anti-terrorist operations;
- 2) Information on obstacles to the conduct of anti-terrorist operations that threaten the life and health of people in the combat zone against terrorism or outside it;
- 3) Information that justifies terrorism or serves to promote it;
- 4) Persons involved in anti-terrorist operations and assisting in carrying out such operations [1, 8].

According to experts on media law, there are both useful and harmful aspects of presenting terrorist messages to the public, as is done in the media. The advantages of such information to the public are as follows: the society has the opportunity to receive free and uncensored information so that it can be prevented by the state and other provocations that can be spread against it, trust in the government structures, trust in the state, media coverage of events. As for terrorism, it is against the harmful sides of a public offering: inciting the incident to encourage other criminal groups to keep more news, can be a source for creating terrorist characters and eliminating their mistakes and revising their tactics.

On the other hand, the live broadcast of the ongoing terrorist attacks in the media is unacceptable. Broadcasting is mainly carried out in close proximity to law enforcement agencies that are trying to put an end to terrorism. If terrorists have the opportunity to watch television, a terrorist act can have longer and more terrible consequences. At the same time, the main focus of terrorist attacks is that it is dangerous for the state to overthrow the security forces trying to cross the stage. This can lead to chaos in society, the formation of distrust [17, 103].

Terrorism is a global threat to not only the isolation of individual states, but also of the international community as a whole. In the modern era, the forms of terrorism and the malicious manifestations of mankind are changing rapidly. Along with the traditional types of explosions and destruction, information terrorism is widespread. However, the Anti-Terrorism Act does not specifically provide for information terrorism. However, information terrorism can deal a serious blow to the interests of the individual, society and the state, and sometimes overcome serious consequences (such as the state's economic system

as a result of cyber attacks, state information resources, etc.). More difficult and more problematic than eliminating . This type of terrorism should also be specified in the law and its understanding, the ways of its characterization, in general, the legal regulation of relations arising in this area.

Legislation regulating informational relations may also include the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Advertising". As can be seen from the legal law on advertising, advertising itself is in fact a fact (as in accordance with article 2.0.1 of the law, advertisers must attract the advertiser's attention to any form, using various means and methods to shape and maintain their interests, this information published to promote the product market and stimulate its sales). Therefore, many issues related to the legal status of information are also related to advertising. The second chapter of the law is devoted to the features of advertising broadcasting tools. Contains information on television and radio programs (publications), periodicals, written notices, printed and audiovisual information published by telecommunication devices and announcements, etc. On the legal regulation of relations with advertising.

Today, the existence of an independent Azerbaijani state, its democratic traditions and institutions, as well as the successful continuation of these traditions are directly connected with the name of the great leader. The existence of human rights, political pluralism and civil society in Azerbaijan is confirmed both in the independent activities of the media, which is emerging as a democratic institution, and in the legal framework and guarantees for their development. Exceptional orders and decrees signed by the great leader in the formation and development of independent media in Azerbaijan played a crucial role.

Thus, the information policy of the independent state of Azerbaijan is aimed at further expanding the freedom of information, opinions, speech and press, removing artificial obstacles in this area, giving up control over the media, freedom of information, opinions, freedom of speech and insist on rethinking the content of this policy, the further improvement of the regulatory framework governing the activities of the media, as well as the media in general, in accordance with progressive methods international values and standards, and this process is still ongoing.

An analysis of some provisions of the Law on Information, Information Protection and Information shows that this law regulates more informal relations.

The Anti-Terrorism Act does not specifically provide for information terrorism. However, information terrorism can deal a serious blow to the interests of the individual, society and the state, and sometimes overcome serious consequences (such as the economic system of the state as a result of cyber attacks, state information resources, etc.) more difficult and problematic than elimination. This type of terrorism should also be specified in the law, its definition, methods of its characterization and, in general, in the legal aspects of relations arising in this area.

The process of formation and development of the legislative base of the state information policy is a dialectic process that progresses along with the general development of the political system and society as a whole.

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